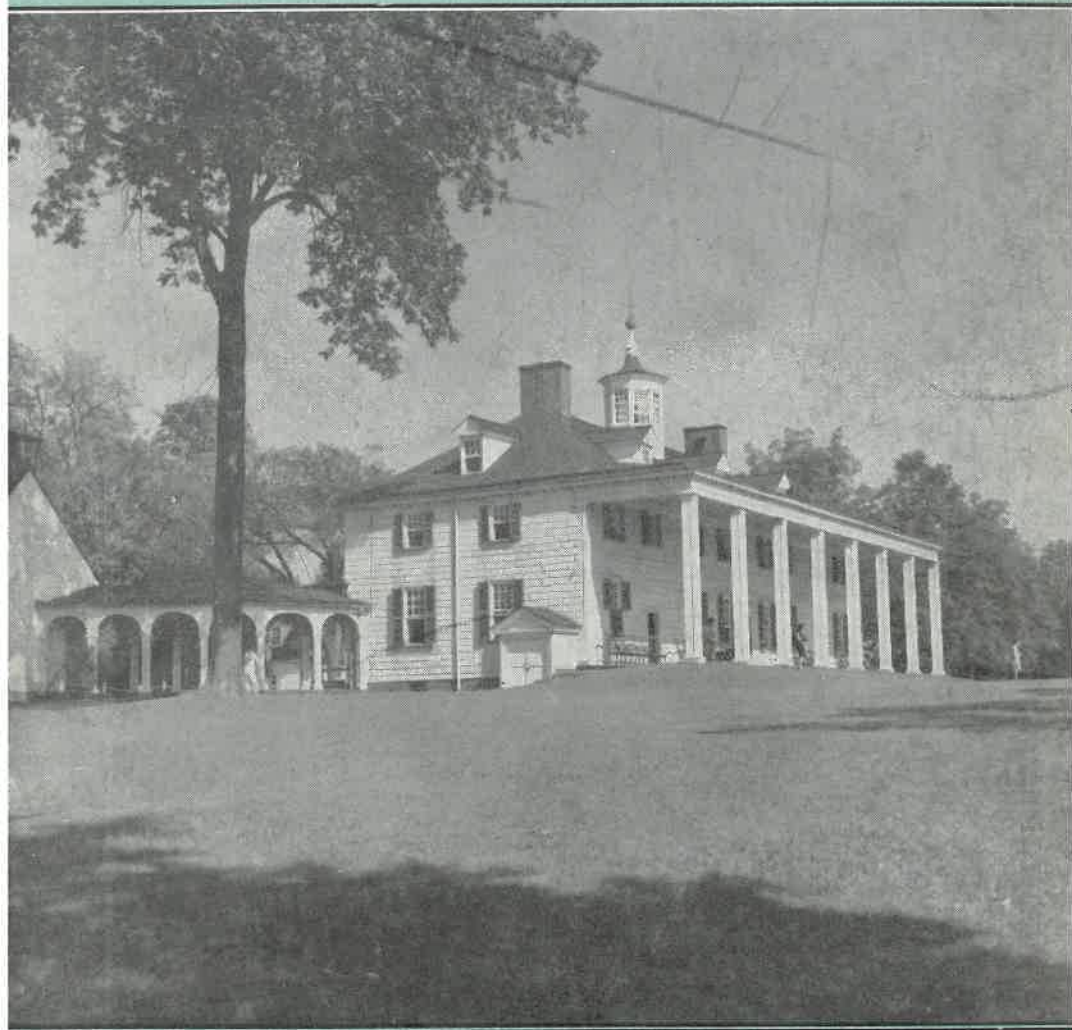


**Historical Society
of
Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.**



MOUNT VERNON

YEARBOOK

Vol. 5 - 1956-57

Historical Society
of
Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.

YEARBOOK

Vol. 5 - 1956-57

Editors

Katherine S. Shands
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Introduction

The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc., presents its fifth yearbook. The editors have changed the cover and added more pictures to give the yearbook greater appeal to our members and the interested public.

The Society was formed on February 18, 1950, with the purpose of collecting and preserving data, letters and objects of interest pertaining to the history of Fairfax County and Northern Virginia.

The Fairfax Society also wishes to thank the many citizens of Fairfax County who have contributed their valuable papers and books as well as their services to make the formation and continuation of an Historical Society possible.

We welcome articles and pictures of historical significance from the general public for future publication.

THEORY

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the interaction of the nucleons, which are the particles that make up the nucleus. The interaction is described by the strong interaction, which is the most powerful of the four fundamental forces of nature.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results of the study of the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. The experimental results show that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the interaction of the nucleons, which is described by the strong interaction.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the theory has many important applications in the field of nuclear physics. The theory is used to calculate the properties of the nucleus, such as its mass, its size, and its stability.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the study. It is shown that the study has shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the interaction of the nucleons, which is described by the strong interaction. The study has also shown that the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus has many important applications in the field of nuclear physics.



James Keith (right) President of the Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, with John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia.



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History of Fairfax County

By Mrs. Elizabeth C. Burke

An act of the House of Burgesses of His Majesty's Colony of Virginia founded Fairfax County in 1742. It was named in honor of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. It is situated in the northeastern portion of Virginia on the western bank of the Potomac River. It now has an area of 417 square miles.

No section of our country is richer in historical events of importance. The noted achievements of Fairfax men, and events which took place in the county, fixed and changed the course of our national history. Thus a narrative of the County's past is largely a history of our Republic. Fairfax was one of the first sections of the state to be explored by the adventurous Captain John Smith. Soon after Jamestown was settled in 1607, he engaged in a number of exploratory expeditions, and according to records and rough maps, he ascended the Potomac during one of his trips as far as Little Falls, and landed in what is now a part of Fairfax County. Smith was delighted with all he saw—he had seen the rivers of Europe but those were tiny in comparison with the broad, majestic Potomac.

In 1634, twenty-seven years after the establishment of a colony at Jamestown, an Act of the General Assembly of the province created and organized the following counties: The Isle of Wight, west of the James River; Henrico, Warwick, Elizabeth City, James City, and Charles City, between the James and the Rappahannock Rivers; and Northampton, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay.

In 1648 the isolated settlements on the shores of the lower Potomac were organized into another county, Northumberland. The boundaries of this county were defined as including all that territory lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, extending from Chesapeake Bay to the headwaters of the said rivers. This was known as the "Northern Neck."

The tide of colonization advanced steadily up the rivers and in 1653 the county of Westmoreland was organized. From Westmoreland in 1673 was formed Stafford County. From Stafford in 1730 came

Prince William and from Prince William was organized Fairfax County in 1742. It then extended from the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers to the Blue Ridge Mountains and included within its boundaries the present counties of Loudoun and Arlington and the City of Alexandria. Loudoun County was organized in 1757. Virginia ceded the area formed by most of the present city of Alexandria and all of the County of Arlington to the Federal Government in 1789 to form the southwestern portion of the Federal District of Columbia. Although the Federal Government receded the area to Virginia in 1846, it was not again included in Fairfax County territory.

In 1670 Lord Culpeper and four other men were given a royal grant by Charles II to the entire states of Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia extending to the Mississippi River. Lord Culpeper acquired from the other four all of this territory, but because of lack of interest he relinquished all but the Northern Neck for 5000 pounds a year. Charles II sent him over as governor but he stayed less than a year, so slight was his interest. The King compelled him to return.

When Lord Fairfax married Lord Culpeper's only daughter, he, by inheritance of his wife, became heir to the grant of "Northern Neck." He organized the land and gave smaller grants.

The Hon. William Fairfax, a cousin to the Lord Proprietor, had established a home (Belvoir) on a large tract of land below Mount Vernon. He, George Brent, and William Fitzhugh, the first land agents on the North American continent, were empowered to sell and issue patents for all unsettled lands in the "Northern Neck." Many of these patents written on parchment and signed by his Lordship are still in possession of the descendants of the original patentee and in some instances portions of the lands originally granted are still held by the descendants of the original grantees. One of these is "Ravensworth" given to the Fitzhughs in 1678. The house was built in 1699 but is no longer standing today.

There were few settlements in Fairfax County until about 1690. Virginia was largely colonized along the Chesapeake Bay and the river courses. Some time passed before the colonists and settlers reached the Potomac and traveled northwestward into the territory now known as Fairfax County. When the settlers did arrive, they set up large plantations with no important towns until 1732 when the townsite of Belhaven was colonized.

ALEXANDRIA

Captain Robert Howsing, as a reward for bringing 121 colonists to Virginia, received 6600 acres of land in a crown patent from Gov. Berkeley in 1699. This land extended from Hunting Creek to a point between Washington and Rosslyn. Placing little value on the land he soon sold it to John Alexander for 600 pounds of tobacco. Through his efforts and those of his descendants, settlements were made in the vicinity of the present city of Alexandria.

A warehouse was erected in 1730 at the foot of Oronoco Street and soon hogsheads of tobacco and wheat were rolled by horse and oxen over once Indian trails to the Potowmack River (the spelling of the river reflects those first settlers who were Scotch). A settlement called Belhaven evolved.

The early legislators apparently recognized its favored location, (the King's highway, the principal post road between the north and south passed through the town) for the House of Burgesses in 1748 adopted a law to establish a town there with the provision, "A Town on Hunting Creek to expand or supersede Belhaven." It was named Alexandria for John Alexander, whose foresight resulted in the earlier settlement of the region.

George Washington, a youth of 17, was assigned to help John West, Jr. in surveying the newly established town. An expert surveyor, Washington helped lay out its nine streets and two wharves.

On July 13, 1749, the 66 half-acre lots of the town were offered for sale. Among the first buyers of Alexandria real estate were Lawrence Washington, William Ramsey, Hon. William Fairfax and his son-in-law, John Carlyle.

In 1755 Gen. Edward Braddock set up an encampment of 1200 British soldiers on the hills to the west of the city. Gen. Braddock's headquarters were established in the Carlyle house. Here was the scene of the famous conference called by Braddock. Royal governors of five colonies and Benjamin Franklin attended. It was at this conference called for the purpose of finding a means to support an army to wage war on France that the proposal was made and adopted by the English Crown that the colonists be taxed for war revenue. This policy was carried out, but it continued long after the necessity for war revenue had passed. The British government insisted that it was a matter of

royal prerogative, hence the birth of the principal cause of the American Revolution.

An act in 1752 provided that fairs be held in Alexandria twice a year—in May and in October—to promote world trade.

The town had many inns, taverns and ordinaries of which the City Hotel later known as Gadsby's Tavern was the finest.

General Washington played an important role in the early development of Alexandria. He formed the first fire department known as "Friendship Engine Company" and furnished it with a hand pumper purchased in Philadelphia in 1775 while he was attending the first Continental Congress.

In 1785 Alexandria was rivaling Philadelphia as a shipping center.

The General Assembly in 1798 allowed Alexandria to tax lots for the improvements of streets. The act appears to be the first of its kind ever passed in the state allowing taxation of property owners.

In 1789 Alexandria was ceded to the District of Columbia but Congress did not take control until 1801.

During the war of 1812, it was useless for the town situated so close to the capitol to resist the British forces. Therefore on August 29, 1814 the enemy marched through the streets to dictate the terms of surrender. The estimated loss was 3 ships, 3 brigs, several bay and river craft, 16,000 barrels of flour, 5,000 barrels of wine, 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 150 bales of cotton and other smaller items.

Alexandria continued to grow after the war. There were two ferry boats between Washington and Alexandria and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was a means for shipping in coal and grain.

Congress ceded the city back to Virginia in 1846 as a free city independent of county connections. It is one of only three such cities in the United States and the only one made so by an act of Congress.

The coming of railroads sent trade to Baltimore and Alexandria lost her importance as a shipping center.

With the secession of Virginia at the outbreak of the War between the States, Federal troops occupied Alexandria to protect the navigation of the Potomac.

Alexandria slipped into economic downgrade after the war and it was not until 1914 that her shipyards were reopened and the Naval Torpedo Station was built on the site of Carlyle and Dalton's tobacco warehouse. Alexandria now occupies seven and one-half square miles

and has a population of more than 75,000 (which once was 120).

The first settlement located where the town of Fairfax is now, was known as Erp's Corner (1742) because of an ordinary run by a family named Erp. (An ordinary was a private home which was used as an overnight stop. Here one ate at the same table as the family and ate whatever food was being served—no choice of food was offered. Usually there was a bedroom for men and one for ladies; however, few ladies traveled in those days. In these rooms a person might sleep with one to eight persons, depending upon the size of the beds and the number of overnight guests. One might even sleep on the floor or have to arise in the middle of the night to permit another overnight guest his turn to sleep in a bed.) There is a record that Washington slept at Erp's Ordinary with four other men while he was on a surveying trip.

The Masons, the Fitzhughs and Lawrence Washington were given grants in Fairfax. The Fitzhughs moved to Fairfax because of economic reasons. They often had, at their former home, as many as 50 houseguests who brought at least one servant each and, of course, there were two horses apiece to be stabled.

In 1690 the Jackson family built the first house in the town now known as Fairfax. This was a frame house and was added to in 1710. In 1742 Erp's Ordinary was built. Today it is still standing, and the home of Mrs. Charles Pozer.

Another old home is Oak Park, which was built by the Payne family whose son, Stewart, married the daughter-in-law of Washington.

Since the Court House has played such an important role in the development of the early town known now as Fairfax, it is wise to digress at this point and give the history of Fairfax County's previous courthouses.

Due to the influence of the Honorable William Fairfax at the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg, Fairfax County was created on June 19, 1742 taking a good-sized slice out of the then sprawling county of Prince William. This new county was defined to have the same boundary line as the already established Truro Parish.

On the same day another act was passed which provided for the construction of a courthouse at a place called Spring Field, situated

between New Church and Ox Road within the branches of Difficult Run, Hunting Creek and Accotink Creek, in what is now the Freedom Hill-Tyson's Corner area.

While a colony, the first sessions of court were probably held in the town of Colchester, then a flourishing seaport. The first minutes of this court have been lost. However, the first entry of the minute-book of the court was made at a session held in the town of Colchester in 1742. This was an order removing the county records from Colchester to the new courthouse which was built on the old Braddock Road, less than two miles north of the present town of Vienna.

On a site known as Freedom Hill, the courthouse, of log construction, was built. It was placed there because of the junction of a main highway called the New Church or Eastern Ridge Road. The courthouse remained at this site for ten years.

However, the roads were very poor and travel was slow, difficult and uncomfortable. Then, too, there was much hostile Indian activity at that time and the records were not considered safe. Also, the commercial spot of the county was Alexandria. The Honorable William Fairfax, a leader in both the county and the town, favored its removal to Alexandria which offered to build a new courthouse on its own site (between Cameron and King Streets on the east side of Market Square facing Fairfax Street).

Though the first session was held on May 3, 1752, the completion of the building dragged on for several more years.

This courthouse endured for only 36 years. By 1778 it had fallen into disrepair. George Mason, an influential statesman, opposed the continuance of the courthouse at Alexandria. He felt that Alexandria was using the courthouse to draw tavern trade from the county. His opposition was aided by the fact that on October 29, 1789, Virginia ceded the town to the Federal government.

An act was finally passed that removed the courthouse to a place called Ravensworth. This plan never materialized and the situation dragged on for ten years until finally the old courthouse building became an unfit place in which to transact business.

At last, on June 27, 1799, the Fairfax court was conveyed title to a two-acre plot of land at the junction of Little River Turnpike and Ox Road by Richard Ratcliffe. Upon this land the present courthouse of Fairfax County was erected.



"RAVENSWORTH", THE FITZHUGH HOME
From a photograph found in "Memoirs of a Poor Relation",
by Marietta Minnegerode Andrews, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1927

FAIRFAX

The town of Fairfax was laid out in nine blocks and incorporated under the name of Providence until after the Civil War. In 1800 there were four houses in the town. Three of these were Gunnell homes—the present Episcopal Rectory, the Ford Building, and the house across the street from the courthouse. All these are still standing today and are being used.

Fairfax County was a pawn during the Civil War, first one side and then the other held the territory. The first man of the war to be killed in action was at Fairfax, Captain John Quincy Marr. William Smith and Colonel Richard Ewell were Fairfax residents who helped to rout the Union forces in that first skirmish at the courthouse.

Antonia Ford, twenty years of age at the time of the war, became a spy for the South. She entertained Union officers and turned over much of her information acquired from these men to Jeb Stuart. She was the first woman to be given a commission.

Mosby was perhaps the most colorful Fairfax man. Perhaps the originator of what we call guerrilla warfare today, Mosby penetrated enemy lines March 8, 1863 more than a mile and took General Stoughton, a union general, from his bed in the Gunnell home which is now the Episcopal Rectory, and delivered him to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. When President Lincoln heard of this exploit, he stated that he did not mind losing a general, but he did hate to lose a lot of fine horses.

There are many tales of Mosby's daring raids. He harassed the Union forces so that a great price was placed on his head. Many were his narrow escapes. Once, when closely followed by northern forces, Mosby entered a home near Vienna and rode right upstairs escaping capture. The steps still bear the mark of Mosby's horse's shoes. Another time he just as dramatically escaped by climbing out of a second story window onto a tree limb when the house in which he had been sleeping was being searched.

After the Civil War, Culpeper, then known as Fairfax changed its name, and relinquished all rights to the name of Fairfax. In 1892, Providence changed its name to Fairfax.

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH

When Captain John Smith in 1608 came up the Potomac, he landed at the falls and followed an Indian trail almost to Alexandria, passing through what is today Falls Church.

The Susquehannock War was fought in the vicinity in 1675, riding the area of Indian threats and paving the way for colonists to settle the land.

Capt. Robert Howsing in 1699-1700 landed a group of settlers at Belhaven (now Alexandria). Some of these settled in and near what is now the city of Falls Church. Samuel Thompson built his famous, old "Big Chimney" house near the center of the present city. The chimneys covered each end of the house and were 18 feet wide. This house was made of logs held together by pegs.

Among the early families came the Lightfoots and the Trammells. Records of the required patents for the land are held by many receiving land near the church from which the growing community took its name, Falls Church.

U.S. Route 7 (Highway between Alexandria and Leesburg) and one of the main streets in Falls Church was once an Indian trail and is without a doubt the oldest road in America. In colonial days it was known as the "Great Road" connecting the Potomac Path, or King's Highway) from Tidewater Virginia with the western frontier of the colony. When an Indian trail, it was used by the Susquehannock and other Indians who had a camp site within the limits of the present city. It was over this road that General Braddock's army marched in April 1775 on his fatal expedition against the French and Indians.

Leesburg Turnpike in colonial days was also used as a rolling road to transport hogsheads of tobacco to Alexandria.

In late colonial days, two roads intersected Falls Church, one to and from the ferry below the falls (from which the church derived its name), and the other from Alexandria.

During the Revolutionary War, Col. Charles Broadwater, who later made his home at "Springfield" near Vienna to become one of that Town's earliest settlers, had a recruiting headquarters in the old Falls Church.

Dolly Madison, when fleeing from the British, passed through Falls Church on her way to "Salona" near Langley.



THE L. L. FREEMAN HOUSE

From a picture taken during the War Between the States, when it was used as a hospital. Note Union soldiers on porch.



BALLARD'S STORE AND VIENNA POST OFFICE,
JANUARY, 1914.

From the old church Captain Henry Fairfax took command of the Fairfax Volunteers to Mexico during the Mexican War.

In 1791 a part of Falls Church became a part of the District of Columbia since the town is situated partly in Arlington and partly in Fairfax. Two of the stones marking the boundary can still be seen and their inscription is still somewhat legible.

A private school was built in 1702 with bars over the windows to protect children against Indians. In 1873 the first public school was established in the old Baptist church and in 1880 the Thomas Jefferson Institute was built as a public school. James Madison Elementary School was built in 1926; the Falls Church high school in 1945; and in 1948 the Oak Street school.

Seven Corners was a Civil War fort in 1862 and known as "Fort Buffalo."

During the Spanish-American War in 1898, Falls Church was the site of the first camp of war, Camp Russell A. Alger.

Falls Church was incorporated as a town on March 30, 1875. On August 16, 1948, Falls Church became a second class city.

VIENNA

Colonel Charles Broadwater, an officer in the Revolutionary War, owned a large tract of land from Hunting Creek to Difficult Run. His grave is located near his home, Springfield, just outside of the present town limits of Vienna.

John Hunter, from the county of Ayr in Scotland, married Colonel Broadwater's daughter, Jane. Hence through marriage and purchase he became the owner of most of the land in and around the present town. John Hunter built the first house of record within the town in 1767 and called it Ayr Hill after his native Scotland. As the village grew it assumed this name, and was known by it for a hundred years.

Other early settlers around Vienna made their homes on Beulah Church road. These people were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and migrated here from Pennsylvania. They built the first log houses in this region. One of these still standing near Andrews Chapel forms a part of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lisle Smith.

In the late 1850's Doctor Hendricks agreed to buy land in Ayr Hill if the name was changed to that of his place in New York—Vienna. Since land was in little demand and there were no more Hunters left, the change was willingly made.

Records show that there was a post office in Vienna about 1840. It was in a bureau drawer in a log cabin located near the site of the present Presbyterian Church. Prior to this the mail was sent to Peach Grove near Tyson's Corner and delivered on horseback to Vienna. Following this, Simian Wells had a post office in his general store located on Church Street directly across the street from the old Money Funeral Parlor. R. T. Ballard in 1912 built a brick building across from the depot for the purpose of housing the post office. When this building was outgrown, the post office was moved to old Bouton Hall, now known as Masonic Hall where it remained till the new, modern post office was built.

At one time the Town Hall and the local jail were located in the two small buildings on Mill Street. On election days, the Vienna citizens voted in the jail building.

The railroad, known as the Loudoun and Hampshire, reached Vienna about 1858. It was planned that this railroad would extend to Ohio from Alexandria, but natural barriers, a wide river and high mountains to cut through, and the Civil War prevented this plan from materializing. The railroad was later known as the Washington and Ohio, then the Washington and Western, and finally by its present name, the Washington and Old Dominion.

During the War Between the States, Vienna became a pawn of the Northern and Southern forces. The fifth skirmish of the war, a part of the First Battle of Manassas, took place near the Park Street Railroad Crossing. It is interesting to note here that at the beginning of the war, Mrs. Berdette Lewis, who had two Negro slaves, was the only person in the vicinity who still owned slaves. When the Confederate troops were routing the Union forces after the Second Battle of Manassas, Jackson struck the Union Army in the rear at Chantilly (Ox Hill). Pope retreated with haste to the forts around Washington. During this period of Vienna's history, marching armies, destruction and mutilation of property and appropriation of livestock became commonplace events.

After the war, many northern families moved into Vienna. These were good citizens and home owners. The Commins plow factory came into being after the war and produced the first steel-beamed plows which were sold all over the United States. This industry continued until the late seventies.

The school system had its beginning with Mrs. Wright's private school located in a log house on the present "Springlake" farm. Later Miss Bukey ran a private school in a building located on the present Lenhart property behind the Presbyterian Church. These schools were prior to the public school system in Virginia. In 1868 Major O. E. Hine was sent to Richmond as a delegate. While there he explained to the assembly how the public schools were operated in the North. A public school system was established by the state and school buildings were erected for both white and colored. Vienna was at first a separate school district but later became a part of Providence District.

In 1872 Vienna had its first white public school house. This school was a two-story frame building, one room upstairs and one down. When it was outgrown, the building was moved to Church Street across from Mrs. L. L. Freeman's home.

The first colored school building also served as the first colored church of the town and was built in 1868 or '69. It still serves as a church and stands on Lawyer's Road.

As Vienna grew, the number of churches increased. The first was the colored Baptist, followed by the Presbyterian church in 1874. The Methodist church was built in 1890 and hence Church Street got its name. The Episcopal Church followed in 1896. Its services were held in Bouton Hall until the present church building on Maple Avenue was occupied in 1899. At present, Vienna has a Seventh Day Adventist church, Antioch Christian Church, Church of the Brethren and the Vienna Assembly of God, established in the town in that order.

The Vienna Public Library was begun in 1897 in a modest frame building erected by Edward W. Pierce on land belonging to William B. Lewis.

Major O. E. Hine moved to Vienna in 1866 and built his home in 1887. It was due to his efforts that many of the crooked, narrow streets were made straight and the town well laid out with wide, shady streets. In all, he planted six miles of maple trees in the town.

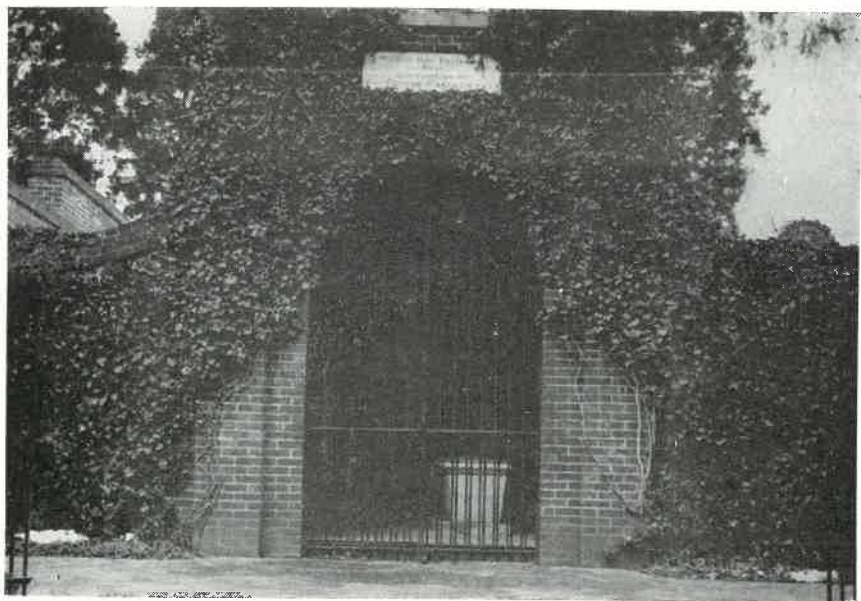
Vienna was incorporated in 1890 primarily for the purpose of improving its public schools and its roads and streets. Major Hine was the first mayor of the town and held this position until 1900.

An Act Creating Fairfax County

AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL IN THE CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG THE SIXTH DAY OF MAY IN THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LORD GEORGE II BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND KING DEFENDER OF THE FAITH &c. AND IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1742 BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS ASSEMBLY.

CHAP. XXVII AN ACT FOR DIVIDING THE COUNTY OF PRINCE WILLIAM

For the greater ease and convenience of the inhabitants of the county of Prince William in attending courts, and other public meetings; Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Burgesses of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same: That from and immediately after the first days of December now next ensuing, the said county of Prince William shall be divided into two counties: That is to say, all that part thereof, lying on the south side of Occoquan and Bull Run, and from the head of the main branch of Bull Run by a straight course to the Thorough-fare of the Blue Ridge of mountains known by the name of Ashby's Gap or Bent, shall be one distinct county, and retain the name of Prince William county, and be one distinct parish, and retain the name of Hamilton parish. And all that other part thereof consisting of the parish of Truro shall be one other distinct county, and called and known by the name of Fairfax County. And a court for the said county of Fairfax be constantly held by the justices of that county upon the third Thursday in every month in such manner as by the laws of this colony is provided, and shall be by their commissions directed.



TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Guarded so faithfully by Uncle Tom Bushrod.



Thomas P. Chapman, Secretary of the Society and Clerk of the
Circuit Court, exhibits George Washington's Will.

Story of Uncle Tom Bushrod

As told by Mr. Benjamin F. Nevitt at Pohick Church, October 30, 1955, on the occasion of a Memorial Service and Dedication of eight Historic Stones moved to Pohick Church. One stone is for Bushrod, the Negro keeper of Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon. Mr. Nevitt's story:

"UNCLE TOM BUSHROD"

Being one of the very few persons left who remembers Uncle Tom, I feel very much gratified that Mr. Buxton has asked me to say a few words in his memory.

I believe Thomas Bushrod must have descended from one of the Washington slaves. You may remember that General Washington freed his slaves and gave each of them a plot of land near Gum Springs, where the descendants of some of them still live.

Prior to the French and Indian War, George Washington and his brother, John Augustine Washington lived at Mt. Vernon for a while together. When Colonel George Washington was put in charge of the Virginia forces with General Braddock, he left his brother in charge of Mt. Vernon. John Augustine Washington married a Miss Ann Bushrod from Westmoreland County.

It is very plausible to conclude that Ann Bushrod Washington brought with her some slaves, among them Uncle Tom's ancestor. At that time many slaves took the name of their masters—hence "Bushrod." This slave was Uncle Tom's great-grandfather. During the Revolution and after, when our Government was being organized, Judge Bushrod Washington, son of John Augustine Washington, was left in charge of the General's estate at Mt. Vernon. Though General Washington freed his slaves, it is most probably that he kept them at Mt. Vernon for a while. Later they scattered, and Uncle Tom seems to have lived at Ravensworth. From there he came a-courting the cook of my grandfather, Dr. Thomas Nevitt, and married her. Grandfather, making it easy for everyone concerned, hired Uncle Tom.

This was drawing close to the war between the states. My grandfather then owned the land upon which Lorton now stands. Soon after the war began, his place, "Rebel's Retreat" it was called, was

taken into the Yankee lines. My grandfather, being an old man was a refugee, and his sons were all away in the Southern Army, leaving grandmother and her two daughters without protection and utterly without means of support. Uncle Tom gallantly and loyally came to the rescue.

It seems the Yankees gave support to the free Negroes, consequently Uncle Tom would regularly draw his rations for his family, including my grandmother and her two daughters as a part of his family. The Yankees never knew that they were supporting three red-hot rebels.

Some time after the war, he bought a little home near Pohick Church and spent the rest of his life there.

So far as we could ascertain from events he remembered, he was born about 1825, but where we do not know.

Sometime in the 1890's he became sexton of Pohick Church, receiving very little remuneration save his great dignity and pride. Our Rector received only six hundred dollars a year plus the helping hands of his parishioners. During Uncle Tom's ministrations at Pohick, he came under the observation of Colonel Dodge, Superintendent of Mt. Vernon and Vestryman of the church. Soon he became impressed by Uncle Tom's loyalty and faithfulness in the church and, urged strongly by my uncle Dr. N. B. Nevitt, he gave Uncle Tom the great honor and reward as the Keeper of General Washington's Tomb.

Uncle Tom was appointed in 1899 as the Keeper of the Tomb, much to the chagrin of the Mt. Vernon Negroes who envied this promotion and high honor. He guarded the tomb with the same fidelity as he had guarded the church and our own family in dire time of war.

About Christmas 1900 he left us, and I am sure he was greeted on the other side by "well done thou good and faithful servant." He died in his house near his church and was buried in the church graveyard where he rests in peace.



POHICK CHURCH

Front view of church where Uncle Tom Bushrod was sexton. (The telephone building at McLean is patterned after Pohick Church)



POHICK CHURCH

Side view of church built between 1769 and 1774 under the supervision of early Fairfax County residents George Washington and George Mason.



Ratdenlinden

*By Col. B. H. Jones, Prisoner of War. Johnson's Island,
November 3, 1864*

In prison, when the sun was up,
Each reb licked clean his plate and cup,
And not a scrap left for the pup—
Little Red*—the terrier.

But Ratden saw another sight,
When Yanks lit up each sentry light,
Scattering far the shades of night,
Within the Federal bastillery.

Then quick, at certain signals made,
Each reb intent upon a raid,
With stick, in lieu of battle blade,
Fiercely assailed the rattery!

Then were their secret dens upriven,
Then scampering rats in terror driven,
No quarter then by rebs was given;
It was a bloody massacre!

Fiercer and louder grows the row—
Fiercer and keener Red's bow-wow!
We've had enough of Yankee "keow,"
Unless it could some fatter be!

The combat deepens! On ye brave!
Resolved rat bacon now to save!
Strike, rebels, strike! with stone and stave,
Go in, ye little terrier!

Few rats shall part where many meet!
Lank rebs will free their bones of meat;
'Twere better far of rats to eat,
Than die of hunger bodily!

'Tis taps now; yet to-morrow's sun,
Will prove our work has been well done,
A full day's rash of grub we've won—
To us a bloodless victory!

* A small terrier dog, a great favorite among the prisoners, and famous as a rat catcher. In Yankee prisons there seems to have been inadequate food.

The County Court of Fairfax County During the Colonial Period

By Laurence M. Mitchell

The court which met in Fairfax County on May 16, 1749 confronted a heavy docket. John Minor, William Henry Terrett, Daniel Jennings, John Carlyle, William Ramsay, and Charles Broadwater, gentlemen justices, were on the bench. At the end of the three-day session decisions or orders affecting the public business, the maintenance of law and order, the administration of estates, and the disagreements of more than 200 contentious citizens were duly ordered to be and were recorded by Catesby Cocke, the clerk.

The roster of those who appeared before the court as petitioners, litigants, or law breakers summoned to be judged and sentenced, represented a cross section of the population but the "men of property" who came to plead or defend their cases were in the great majority. One cannot escape the impression that they were a litigious lot.

Outside the log court house at Springfield a throng that had come from cabins scattered through the forest were making the most of the opportunity that court day provided to meet distant neighbors, transact business, talk politics, and hear the news. The nearby tavern had an ample supply of refreshing drinks which the owner, chastened by the Sheriff's warning, dispensed with caution to the more exuberant.

The first day of the session was largely taken up with appointments, the induction of county officials, and other public business. William Payne, Gentleman, was sworn as a new member of the "Commission of the Peace" and as a justice "in chancery". Jeremiah Bronaugh was sworn as Sheriff and William Ellzey and William Bronaugh as Deputies.

Moses Linton and Catesby Cocke, who had been appointed justices of the peace by the Governor, came in answer to a summons to explain their failure to qualify. Linton pled an indisposition; Cocke stated that "at present he had no leisure to do his duty in the execution of that office". Apparently there were other laggards since the court ordered that "the several gentlemen in the commission of the peace

who have not qualified be summoned to appear at the next court and render their reasons."

John Minor and Richard Stanford took the oath required by their appointments as inspectors of the tobacco warehouse at Hunting Creek. Daniel McCarty and Sampson Turley were qualified as inspectors of the warehouse at Pohick, Edward Washington and William Payne at Occoquan, and Townsend Dade "at the Falls." John West, Jr., and Thomas Harrison were appointed inspectors of pork, beef, flour, tar, and turpentine.

William Gladwin and Gerrard Trammell took oaths as constables and Benjamin Mason, "appointed constable in the room of Fielding Turner", was ordered to go before a justice and be sworn. The Sheriff was ordered to instruct other constables in the county to appear at the next court and take the oath "appointed by Act of The Assembly to be taken". Richard Rogers was sworn as Deputy Clerk of the Court.

Daniel Jennings, Gentleman, was appointed to "Take the list of tithables from Hunting Creek upwards for the year ensuing". John Colville was appointed to perform the same task" from Hunting Creek to Dogue Run", Daniel McCarty "from Dogue Run to Occoquan", Charles Broadwater "from Difficult Run over Goose Creek", and Joseph Watkins "in the forest from Occoquan to Bull Run upwards". William Hall Jr. was appointed surveyor of the road "from his house to Major Catesby Cocke's road where it intersects" and Fielding Turner as surveyor of "Major Cocke's road to Cub Run".

The annual tax levy of the county was fixed at 7733 pounds of tobacco to be collected by the Sheriff from 1747 tithables listed in the last report and the schedules of charges to be permitted in taverns and ordinaries were renewed and extended for one year. Stephen Lewis, Gentleman, requested authority to build a "water grist mill" on Difficult Run and the court ordered Townsend Dade, and Charles Broadwater "to view and value an acre of land whereon the old mill was erected, survey and lay off the same and report to the next court".

John Turley, Robert Lindsay and William Simpson were ordered to "view the most convenient way for a road from the Prince William Road to the Ox Road and report to the next court whether it be convenient to the public to clear and open the same". The church wardens of Truro parish were ordered to bind orphan Lettice Macaboy, daugh-

ter of Patrick Macaboy to James Jeffries according to law, and James Purdis to William Boylstone "he undertaking to teach him the trade of a cooper".

Deeds of "Fee offment with the livery of seizin" evidencing conveyances of land from Edward Graham and Patience, his wife to William West, and from Thomas Norman and Martha, his wife to Joseph Hutchison, were attested by the oaths of six witnesses. John Gordon acknowledged deeds of lease and release to William Evans and a deed from James Moore to Thomas Withers was proved. Sampson Darrell acknowledged a "lease for lives" to Thomas Darns.

Janet Crague, John Philips, and George Caldwell appeared and were approved as administrators of the estate of Paul Crague and Vincent Lewis, Burgess Berkeley, Hugh Caldwell, and William Windsor, or any three of them, were ordered to inventory and appraise that estate in "current money". Sampson Darrell, John Ashford, and Thomas and Samuel Calter were ordered to appraise the estate of William Williams, and Mary MacMillan was ordered to "appear to show cause why she neglects to administer upon the estate of John Travis".

The last will and testament of Daniel French was presented by Elizabeth French, John Minor, William Ramsay and Richard Sandford, the executors, who "made oaths thereto" and were granted a certificate for obtaining probate. John Carlyle, William Henry Terrett, Hugh West and John Moss, or any three of them, were ordered to inventory and appraise the French estate.

An action for trespass by the Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax against Joseph Shelton was heard. Shelton pled not guilty, Henry Gunnell became special bail, and the case was referred for trial at the next court. Charged by John Pagan with two actions of trespass Stephen McMillan, the defendant, came into court and "confessed judgment." In the first case the court ordered that Pagan recover 3743 pounds of tobacco and costs and in the second 2870 pounds and costs. Execution of the judgment was stayed for one year.

William Gilmore, bound over to the court "by precept under the hand of Daniel McCarty as being a person of ill fame and behavior", was ordered to "remain in the custody of the Sheriff until he entered into bond of forty pounds sterling and his securities twenty pounds sterling". On the following day the clerk reported that Gilmore came

into court in his proper person and acknowledged himself indebted "to our sovereign Lord King George the Second in the sum of forty pounds sterling and Daniel Thomas and Hugh Thomas each in the sum of twenty pounds to be levied of their goods and chattels, lands and tenements unto whosoever hands they shall come to the use of our said Lord the King his heirs and successors".

The Court thereupon ordered that "on condition that the said William Gilmore do orderly behave and demean himself toward all his majesties good subjects for one year and a day and pay the costs accruing by occasion of the premises that this recognisance be void".

Henry Brown complained that he could not collect a judgment obtained against William Williams because "the said Williams keeps the sheriff off by force and threats". The court ordered that "an execution issue de novo against the said Williams" and that "the sheriff raise the force of the county to take him". Thomas Aubrey was fined twenty pounds of tobacco for refusing to obey a summons to jury duty.

David Stevens presented a petition setting forth his age and infirmities and "prayed to be discharged from paying levies." His petition was approved. Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Martha, and Rebecca....., were brought before the court for having "base born" children. The penalties varied. Mary, a servant, was ordered to serve her master for one year, the others were fined or "given twenty-five lashes" on their bare backs". The fines went to the church warden of the parish of Truro for the use of the parish. Thomas Lewis was charged with failing to keep the road in repair "between Ravensworth and the Ox Road" and Joseph Earp with being "a common swearer".

The second and third days of the May session were almost entirely taken up with civil action. The court issued 88 orders by which it disposed of 17 complaints of trespass, thirty-three petitions or actions seeking judgments to enforce the collection of debts, and 14 dealing with miscellaneous matters on the calendar. The volume of business disposed of was remarkable and it must be assumed that very little time was consumed in consideration of fine points of law or in the arguments of plaintiffs or defendants.

The record shows that one case was tried by a petit jury, empaneled on the spur of the moment and a grand jury of twenty-one

citizens and free holders, charged with responsibility for "an inquiry and true presentment of all criminal misdemeanors whatsoever committed, perpetrated or done within the county", made its report. No lawyers appeared during the sessions, or, if they did, their presence was not recorded, although several of the orders provided for recovery by successful litigants of a "lawyers fee".

The session of the Fairfax County Court on May 16-18, 1749, the first reported in the records which remain, and which has been reported in some detail in the foregoing paragraphs, was typical of those which followed in the years prior to the Revolution. The records of court orders and minutes are missing from 1742 to May 16, 1749, complete from that date to August 15, 1768, and missing from the latter date to June 16, 1783.

The old volumes which have been preserved constitute a great repository of information concerning the history of Fairfax County and, when used in connection with the old land records and the register of wills, represent a primary source of information concerning the individuals and families who had a part in the making of that history.

The Fairfax County Court was established by the Act of the Virginia Assembly which created the County and was maintained in approximately its original form from 1742 until its abolishment by the Virginia Constitution of 1902. The prototype of the County courts in Virginia was established by Governor Yeardley's order in 1618 that "county courts be held in convenient places, to sit monthly, and to hear civil and criminal cases," and the institution thus begun endured for nearly 300 years.

From the beginning until the middle of the 19th Century responsibility for judicial as well as administrative functions was so completely centered in the county courts that the history of any Virginia county was reflected in the records of its court. One competent historian has remarked that, prior to 1850, the list of the justices of the peace in any county is also a roster of the county's most responsible citizens and that when that list is compiled a new "Hereditary Society of the Sons of Colonial Magistrates" should ensue. Any examination of the roster of justices who served in Fairfax County before 1776 indicates the basis for that observation.

To the justices of the Commission of the Peace sitting as a County

Court the first citizens of Fairfax County came to claim their rights and privileges, to settle their disputes, and to be punished for their crimes and misdemeanors. The Court maintained order, directed the construction of roads and public buildings, levied taxes and paid the bills, settled claims against the County, licensed taverns and warehouses, supervised the care of the indigent and orphans, directed the administration of estates, the conveyance of property, appointed subordinate officials, supervised elections and sat in judgment in all cases of law or chancery except those involving outlawry. In short every variety of governmental power was vested in the County Court.

Although the Acts of the Virginia Assembly fixed one day in every month as court day that requirement does not seem to have been observed. The records show that the Fairfax Court met in five sessions of from one to eight days in 1751. Presumably as a result of petitions from the inhabitants, the record of which has been preserved, and the increasing volume of work the Court met in eleven months in 1754 and 1755 and with corresponding frequency thereafter.

In the period of approximately five years beginning on May 16, 1749 and ending on December 16, 1755 the Court was in session a total of 203 days. The record of the session is not, however, a full measure of the extent to which the individual justices participated in the work of the court. Many cases were heard by a single justice whose conclusions might or might not be presented to the full court for concurrence or confirmation.

The law of 1748 fixed the number of justices to be appointed in each county at eight of which four were elected to the "quorum" by the vote of the eight. At least one of the quorum and three others were required to convene a session. The limitation of eight justices to a county was not observed, however, since the records show that just prior to the revolution some counties had greatly exceeded their limit.

Although Governor Fauquier observed in 1765 that "in few counties were there gentlemen enough properly educated and qualified to be justices". Fauquier County had 18 justices when first organized and in 1770 Prince William County reported 15 active justices including five who were dead or not qualified, and one who had moved to England. Fairfax County had 17 in 1769 including Thomas Lord Fairfax, George Washington and George Mason.

In addition to service with his colleagues while the Court was in session at the County Seat, each justice had certain duties to perform within his own jurisdiction such as settling suits for small debts, issuing peace bonds and ordering offenders to appear before the regular sessions of the Court.

Acting together as a court the justices had general jurisdiction in all cases in law or chancery except criminal offences involving life and limb. Appeals from the County Courts to the General Court at Williamsburg were allowed in criminal convictions and in civil cases where the amount involved was more than five pounds sterling but such appeals were not numerous. From the General Court, which consisted of the Governor or Lt. Governor of the colony and his council of state, appeals could be made only to the Crown.

On every third month the justices of the County Court were supposed to convene in a court of quarter sessions to deal with criminal cases, but the distinction was not more than a division of the business to be handled, and the Fairfax records do not indicate that it was always observed. Special court days designated for the hearing of grievances were contemplated by the acts of the Assembly and at such sessions any person could appear and register his complaint or make proposals for the improvement of the public business. The County Courts of the 18th Century Virginia seemed to have been respected by the citizens and the evidence of that respect seems more remarkable because the voters had no part in the selection of the justices.

Grand juries were empaneled twice a year and petit juries as the need arose. The latter were commonly established by a process no more formal than a call from the sheriff to bystanders around the courthouse. The grand juries were in large part, if not entirely, made up of the most prominent citizens selected by the sheriff.

The development of law as a profession was just beginning in the Virginia colony at the middle of the 18th Century and there were then no provisions for the training of lawyers comparable to those which now exist. The lawyers who were recognized in public practice before 1750 were, almost without exception, self taught or at best taught by older men who were themselves without the benefit of schooling in the law.

Law libraries were almost non-existent except at William and

Mary and in the homes of a few great planters whose interest in the subject was philosophical rather than professional. The three leading lawyers in Fairfax County before the Revolution, George Johnston, William Ellzey and Hugh West did not develop extensive practices until after 1750 when their appearances before the county court on behalf of clients were increasingly frequent.

Lawyers were licensed to practice before the court. William Ellzey's first appearance was noted in the records by the following notations on June 20, 1749: "William Ellzey, Gentleman, produced a license under the seals of Peyton Randolph and Laurence Buford and Stephen Durey, Gentlemen, pursuant to the direction of the late Act of the Assembly, of his capacity to practice as an attorney, who having taken the oath appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken and subscribed the test as also the oath of an attorney was admitted to the practice as such in this court."

Attorney's fees were set by the Assembly. The fee for representing a client before the County Court in 1750 was 150 pounds of tobacco, and a refusal to plead a case made the attorney subject to a fine of the same amount. The Court could bond attorneys for good behavior and fine them for lapses from it.

The Clerk of the Court was the authority to whom the justices generally referred for advice in matters of law but the clerks seldom had formal training. Each justice was given a book on law at the time of his appointment, which on his death or retirement passed to his successor. With that resource and a sense of justice and equity the justices did their job.

The most frequent violations of the laws dealt with by the Court were: selling intoxicating liquors without a license; drunkenness and disorderly conduct; assault and battery; trespass; adultery; fornication and swearing. While the occurrence of serious crimes seems to have been infrequent, even in relation to the limited population of the county, the sins of the flesh were a problem.

The report of a grand jury on March 20, 1772 cited three men and one woman for selling liquor without a license, two men and two women for being drunk on Sunday and five men for "swearing profanely by God". The indictments varied. Mary Latimer, the jury said, was not only drunk on Sunday; "she behaved ill on the said day".

John Robinson was charged with swearing profanely ten times, Latimer Cooper twice, and John Gibbs and Samuel Jones only once, but the penalties were about the same. It was, apparently, cheaper by the dozen.

Punishments for the lesser crimes or violations of the law were imposed by fines, imprisonment in the county jail, whipping, ducking, and in the case of indentured servants, by extensions of the indenture or period of enforced labor. Sentences for misconduct were frequently stayed if the defendant was penitent and could arrange bond for good conduct.

Barbara "a person of ill fame came before the court and after a hearing the court ordered that the sheriff give her twenty-five lashes on the bare back if she fails to give security for her good behavior." William Gladwin appeared to give bond for Barbara and acknowledged himself "indebted to his Lord the King, his heirs and successors in the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling on condition that the said Barbara do demean and behave herself to all his majesty's subjects."

George Johnston, the outstanding attorney of his time in Northern Virginia was charged by William Reardin with "beating a servant". A jury was empaneled and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff—five pounds and costs. Hayden Edwards charged with murdering a slave belonging to the Honorable Thomas Lee pled not guilty and submitted himself to the mercy of the Court. After hearing all the evidence the court ordered that "he be discharged and go home".

William Ramsay brought an action against Jeremiah Bronaugh, the Sheriff, for refusing to take into custody a runaway Negro man. The Court found Bronaugh guilty and fined him twenty shillings for contempt of court. Thomas Awbrey was fined two hundred pounds of tobacco for refusing to serve on the grand jury. George Mason, the younger, was charged with failing to keep the road over his mill dam on Pohick Creek in "good shape".

One of the duties of the court was the licensing and inspection of taverns or ordinaries. Price control began early in Virginia, since each year the court fixed the schedule of prices for "liquors, diet, lodging, provender, stableage, fodder and pasturage" and required that the schedule be posted in the public entertaining room. The prices fixed in 1757 were as follows:



FAIRFAX COUNTY COURTHOUSE ABOUT 1880

	Shillings	Pence
For a gallon of Rum and so in proportion	8	
Nantz brandy per gallon	10	
Peach or apple brandy per gallon	6	
New England Rum per gallon	2	6
Virginia brandy	4	
Arrack-the quart made into punch	8	
For a quart of white, red, or madeira wine	2	6
English strong beer per quart	1	3
London beer, called porter, per quart	1	
Virginia strong beer per quart		7-1/2
Cyder—the quart bottle		3-3/4
English cyder—the quart	1	3
For a gill of rum made into punch		6
Ditto with fruit		7-1/2
For ditto with brown sugar		3-3/4
For a hot diet		9
For a cold diet		6
For a gallon of corn or oats		4
Stableage and fodder for a horse 24 hours or one night		6
Pasturage for a horse 24 hours or 1 night		4
For lodging with clean sheets—other- wise nothing		6

Sales were authorized, "in money or in tobacco" at the rate of twelve shillings, six pence per hundred pounds.

In a smaller way, and within a limited jurisdiction, the county court was a reflection of the concept of government that found expression through the council of state at Williamsburg where "twelve of the principal gentlemen of the colony," appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Governor, exercised advisory, judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.

In Virginia, in the 18th Century, the inequality of men, insofar as their fitness for leadership in public office was in question, was accepted as a fact. Public service was a prerogative of men of property. Appointment to the office of justice of the peace was the substantial beginning of a political career which might lead on to the House of Burgesses or the Council.

Directly or indirectly the county court selected all other county officials. The sheriff, the coroner, and militia officials were commissioned by the Governor on the recommendation of the court. The sheriff, the most important county official, was selected from a list of the three senior justices of the county court. The justices were appointed for life by the Governor and vacancies caused by death or resignation were, almost invariably, filled by persons recommended by the justices holding office. In effect, if not in theory, the court was a self-perpetuating body.

The work of the court was shared by agreement between the members, but the record in Fairfax County shows that a minority assumed most of the burden. In the period prior to 1776 the justices from the region bordering on the Potomac had the best record of attendance. The Court House was in Alexandria from 1752 until it was removed to its present site in 1799 and the leaders of that town were not indifferent to the effect of decisions and actions of the court.

The disparity in the records of attendance of the justices is interesting. Thirty men served on the court during the seven years beginning on May 16, 1749 and eight were members of the court during all of that period. John West was present on 146 days, John Colville on 124, John Carlyle on 123, William Ramsey on 116 and George William Fairfax on 76. None of the justices who represented the western part of the county, then known as the "back country" approached that record.

While Lord Fairfax, George Mason, and George Washington were members of the Court their attendance of the sessions in the courthouse was limited. Lord Fairfax, sworn as a member on December 26, 1749, attended court on nine days in 1750, two in 1751 and two in 1768 after which his interest was centered in the new county in the Shenandoah where he had established his residence. George Mason was present on only three days in the seven year period. George Washington was sworn as a justice of the court on September 21, 1768 and attended its sessions on November 21, 1768, on nine days in 1769, five in 1770 and eight in 1771.

As the town meeting provided the basis of the governmental structure in New England and affected the development of almost every aspect of life in that region, so the county court expressed the concept of government that prevailed in colonial Virginia and which was to have a profound effect on the development of the federal establishment after the Revolution. Although it was challenged by many it was

maintained in approximately its original form after all other units of government in the colony had been radically changed or eliminated.

Speaking in the debate of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829 John Marshall said: "There is no part of America where less disquiet and less ill feeling between man and man is to be found than in this commonwealth, and I believe most firmly that this state of things is mainly to be ascribed to the practical operation of our county courts."

P. P. Barbour, President of the Convention agreed and added: "After a twenty-five year acquaintance with the county courts of Virginia it is my conscientious opinion that there is not, and never has been a tribunal under the sun where more sustained practical justice is administered."

Leading the defense against the attack on the county courts in the same convention John Randolph said: "whether it was designed or chanced, one thing is certain, that the plan has proved in practice, to be one of the very best which the wit of man could have devised for this commonwealth."

In his lifetime Thomas Jefferson felt quite differently about the county courts and expressed his opinion about them in a letter to Samuel Kerchival under date of July 12, 1816: "the justices of the inferior courts are self chosen, are for life, and perpetuate their own body in succession forever, so that a faction once possessing themselves of the bench of a county, can never be broken up, but hold their county in chains, forever indissoluble. These justices are the real executive as well as judiciary, in all our minor and most ordinary concerns. They tax us at will; fill the office of Sheriff, the most important of all the executive offices of the county; name nearly all of our military leaders, which leaders, once named, are removable but by themselves. The juries, our judges of all fact, and of law when they choose it, are not selected by the people, or amenable to them. They are chosen by an officer named by the Court and Executive. Chosen did I say? Picked up by the sheriff from the loungings of the courtyard, after everything respectable has retired from it."

Nine days after the letter to Kerchival, Jefferson wrote somewhat more temperately to Colonel John Taylor, in part, as follows: "Nor, I believe, do we differ as to the county courts. I acknowledge the value of this institution; that it is in truth our principal executive and judi-

ary, and that it does much for little pecuniary reward. It is their self appointment I wish to correct; to find some means of breaking up a cabal, when such a one gets possession of the bench. When this takes place, it becomes the most afflicting of tyrannies, because its powers are so various, and exercise on everything most immediately around us."

In the long run Jefferson's views prevailed, not because of any change in the position of his opponents, but because the growing political strength of the small farmers could no longer be successfully opposed by the great planters.

The continuing and stubborn resistance of the county courts to any action which they felt might weaken their position was illustrated by a rather remarkable statement of the members of the Fairfax County Court in 1785. Reacting to a request that they renew their oaths of office seven of the justices addressed the following protest to the Governor:

"A new commission of the peace for this county signed by the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, late Governor of the Commonwealth being this day presented and read—whereby the justices of the county are constituted and appointed de novo and consequently are required to take the oaths of qualification over again notwithstanding they had before taken them under the Commonwealth and several of the justices have been for many years acting magistrates by virtue of former commissions for the County; the Court unanimously refused to receive, and do protest against the same for the following reasons: because such a Commission would occasion an unnecessary multiplication and repetition of oaths rendering them common and familiar and thereby corrupting the morals of the people and weakening the most sacred bonds of society, and one of the best securities both for publick duties and private property. Because such a Commission would afford a dangerous precedent and tend to renew in this Commonwealth one of the many abuses and arbitrary practices of the late monarchical government here, yielding to the secretary an unnecessary fee and to the Governor and council an unjust and oppressive power of insulting and turning any man out of his office of a civil magis-

trate as prejudice, malice or caprice might dictate without a hearing or without a cause of complaint against him; for the constituting and appointing the former acting justices de novo necessarily implies the power of vacating the former commissions, that the justices derive their office entirely from the last and consequently that by issuing a new commission and misplacing any man in it he would loose his rank and might be degraded from the first to the last justice in the county or by leaving out any justice's name he would thence forward be deprived of his office, both of which it is notorious were frequently practiced under the former government. Because it is conceived that the exercise of such a power is altogether illegal giving to the executive department of the state an undue and dangerous influence over the courts of justice directly contrary to the Declaration of Rights and to the fundamental principles of our free government. And although this court hath no cause to believe that the present Commission was issued for any such evil purposes yet we should think we were deficient in the duty we owe to our country and posterity if we suffered ourselves to become accessory to establishing a precedent evidently tending to introduce them and by renewing the oppressive maxims and practices of the government from which we have so lately been preserved by force of arms to sap the foundations of that liberty which has been purchased at the expense of so much blood and treasure.

Ordered that the Clerk of the Court transmit a copy of this protest to the Executive.

Signed:

Charles Broadwater
Charles Alexander
George Gilpin
Alexander Henderson
David Stuart
William Payne
John Gibson"

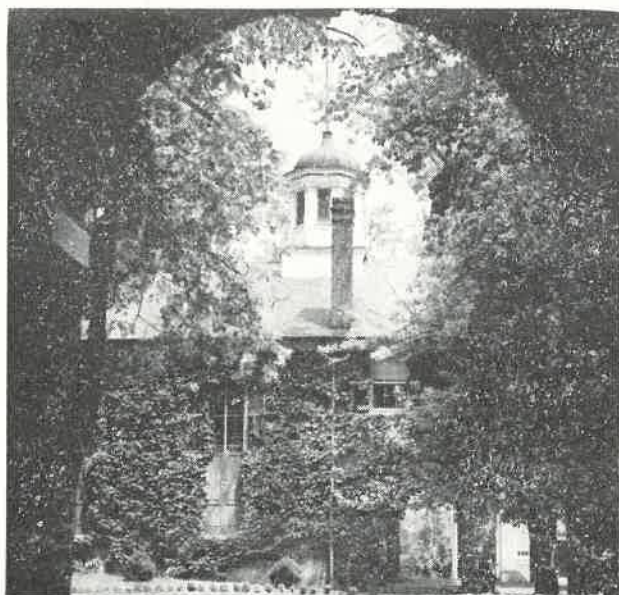
It may be difficult now to understand why such a statement should have been provoked by a request for a renewal of an oath. The incident does, however, illustrate the feeling against centralized authority, federal or state, which was then so strongly expressed in Virginia, particularly through the county courts. The Fairfax protest was a sign of the emergence of the great political issue which was to divide the leaders of the state for a long time to come. In the debates that followed the county courts became the symbol of opposition to a centralized government.

The first court in Fairfax County was, presumably, held in a building on the north side of the Occoquan River near its mouth which had been occupied by the court of Prince William County before that county was divided by the establishment of Fairfax County on June 19, 1742. Some time shortly thereafter a courthouse for Fairfax County was built on a tract which included the present crossroads at Tysons Corner and there it remained until it was removed to Alexandria in 1752.

The tract on which the first courthouse was built, and which came to be known as Freedom Hill, had been patented by John Colville on November 6, 1740 and by him called Springfield, presumably because it included springs which were the sources of four streams—Accotink Wolf Trap, Pimmitt's, and Scott's Runs. Colville conveyed 1,429 acres of his patent to William Fairfax on December 2, 1741, and on September 20, 1745 Fairfax conveyed six acres of his purchase to the justices of Fairfax County for their use "so long as the Court should hold there". Since the tract conveyed to the county by Fairfax was described in his conveyance as "where the Courthouse is now erected and built" that structure must have been erected at some earlier date.

On March 10, 1752 the Assembly, responding to pressure from the more influential citizens of Alexandria, ordered the Court to be held in that city. A courthouse, completed in 1754, was erected on a site at the intersection of Cameron and Fairfax streets adjoining the public market. The removal of the courthouse from Alexandria to its present site, in what was then the new town of Providence, was accomplished in 1799 as a result of pressure from the inhabitants of the western part of the County who desired the more central location.

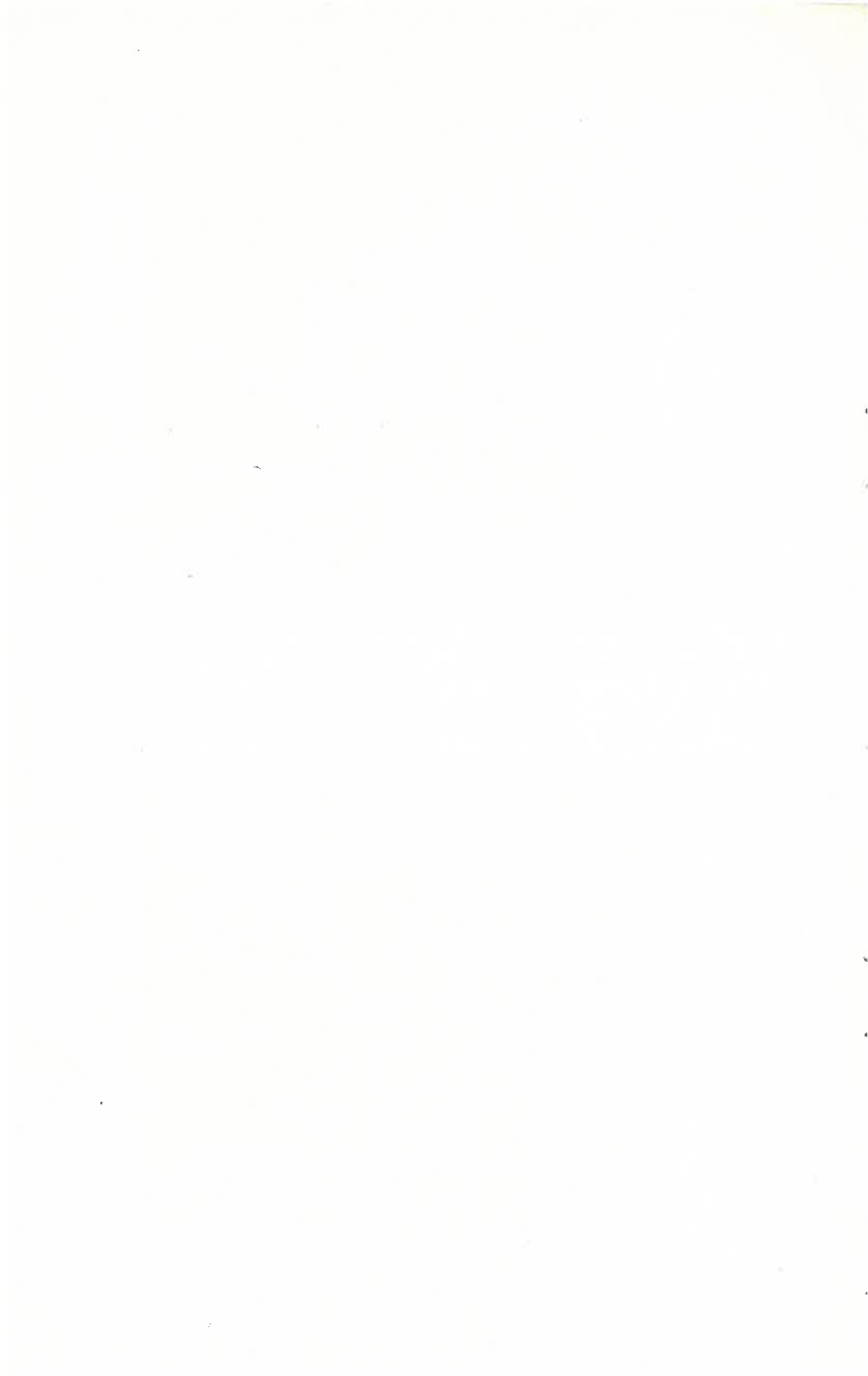
Although most of the "gentlemen" who dispensed justice in Fairfax County more than two hundred years ago are now only shadowy



FAIRFAX COUNTY COURTHOUSE
As seen through arch in summertime.



Plaque marking site of first Fairfax Courthouse



figures in the old records they were, in their time, the notable and respected citizens of the county. The Assembly of some biographical data concerning them must await further effort but a list of those known to have served on the Fairfax County Court before the Revolution has been assembled and is made a part of this record.

In only a few instances are the exact periods of service on the Court known and the following list is therefore incomplete in that respect. In many instances only the date of the first appearance of a name in the records is given, and where known, the date of death. Since appointments to the Court were for life it is likely that the period of service was ended only by death in most cases, but where a resignation is noted in the records that date is given. Because of the loss of the records of the period from 1742 to 1749 some of the names of the justices who served during that period may be omitted.

(Forty-five members of the Court of Fairfax County who served in the period prior to the Revolution have been identified. Any additions to or corrections of the following list which may be suggested by the readers of this account will be welcomed by the writer).

JUSTICES OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

1742-1776

Arbuthnot, Thomas	1742-1742	Lewis, Stephen	1750-1756*
Adam, Robert	1768-.....	Linton, Moses	1749-1752*
Adams, William	1767-.....	Mason, George	1749-.....
Alexander, Girrard	1742-1749	McCarty, Daniel	1749-.....
Barry, Edward	1742-1748*	Minor, John	1749-1752*
Bronaugh, Jeremiah	1744-1749	Moss, John	1757-.....
Broadwater, Charles	1749-.....	Osborn, Richard	1749-1750*
Colville, John	1744-1756*	Payne, William	1749-1776*
Colville, Thomas	1753-1756	Payne, Edward	1768-.....
Campbell, Aneas	1755-1757	Payne, William the 2nd	1768-.....
Carlyle, John	1749-1772	Ramsay, William	1749-1785*
Darrell, Sampson	1755-1777*	Ross, Hector	1768-.....
Elsey, Lewis	1749-.....	Rupell, Anthony	1749-.....
Fairfax, William	1742-1757*	Terrett, William Henry	1742-1758*
Fairfax, Lord Thomas	1749-.....	Turley, Sampson	1755-.....
Fairfax, George William	1749-1756	Turner, Fielding	1752-.....
Fairfax, Bryan	1768-1774	West, Colonel John	1750-1775*
Gregg, John	1742-1744*	West, Hugh	1754-1754*
Gunnell, Henry	1768-.....	West, John Jr.	1755-1777*
Hamilton, James	1755-1757	Washington, George	1768-.....
Henderson, Alexander	1768-.....	Washington, Laurence	1750-1752*
Hutchison, Andrew	1744-.....	Watkins, Joseph	1749-1750
Jennings, Daniel	1742-1754*		

..... end of period of service unknown.

* date of death

St. John's Episcopal Church in McLean

This article first appeared in Mrs. Smith's Grapevine column in The Providence Journal.

As the old landmarks disappear one by one from the County, before the inexorable march of progress, it seems fitting to make some record of their little story, against the day when they and the era that brought them into being will have become history. Such a landmark is St. John's Episcopal Church in McLean, which its congregation plans to replace with a larger structure on a different site in the near future.

The region from the Chain Bridge to Dranesville saw only skirmishes in the Civil War, but commanding as it did one of the approaches to Washington, it was early occupied by enemy troops, and as one chronicler has said, "nothing available that was needed by an army, and little that could be utilized by the members had escaped."

One of the farms that had suffered most was that of Mr. William Slade, which lay on the south side of the old Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike about a mile and a half above the Chain Bridge. The dwelling had been destroyed, but on the place were two rude log cabins, erected by Northern soldiers who were encamped, we assume, around Fort Pierpont, whose ruins can be seen near the top of Chain Bridge hill.

The cabins were at a point just to the right of the big house on "Ranleigh", the present Ackerman estate. In one of the cabins Mr. Slade settled his family, and in the other his daughter, Miss Cordelia, conducted a school for the neighborhood children, there being no public school. A devoted Christian, Miss Slade offered her pupils religious instruction on the Sabbath, and from her little Sunday School grew St. John's Church and Langley Parish.

Among the young ladies of the neighborhood who assisted Miss Cordelia on Sundays were the Misses Martha Reid, Fannie Mackall, Kate Smoot and Helen Smoot, all of whom bore surnames still familiar in the neighborhood.

Miss Reid's father, Mr. James L. Reid, became one of the first

vestrymen of St. John's Church. He and his family lived in the old house razed on the Bureau of Public Roads property below Langley. Miss Reid's nephew, Mr. Lawrence Reid, prized until his recent death about two years ago, a medal he had won at St. John's Sunday School, and left the church a bequest in his will.

Miss Fannie Mackall was the daughter of General William Whann Mackall, C.S.A., of "Langley", the old house which stood on the site of the present J. Morrison Smith home. Her brothers, Douglass Sorrell, Benjamin and Henry Clinton, were early vestrymen of St. John's. Her nephew, the late Douglass S. Mackall, Jr., was also a member of its vestry, as is at present his brother, Mr. John Chichester Mackall.

The Misses Smoot were the daughters of Jacob Smoot, the master of "Salona", the handsome old estate now owned by the Clive duVals. Mr. Smoot and Mr. Basil Gantt were the first trustees of the church. Their grandsons, John D. K. Smoot and Floyd Gantt, are members of its present vestry.

But to return to Miss Cordelia. Inspired by her, the Episcopalians in the neighborhood began to invite students from the Theological Seminary in Alexandria to hold services for them in the public school which had by then been established in the Methodist church building on the Turnpike, and in private homes.

Since the trip to and from Alexandria was so long, the seminarians usually spent the night, often with the Basil Gantts, who had built the house now occupied by the Mark Merrells, after their old home "Rokeby" was burned, or with the Henry A. Lockwoods.

Mr. Lockwood had four daughters, one of whom, Mary, married Mr. Bertram G. Foster, for many years Registrar of St. John's. His other daughters, the Misses Jane, Margaret and Sara, affectionately known in the church as "the Lockwood girls", are still active in its affairs, Miss Jane being the newly elected president of the Women's Auxiliary.

It was not long before the little group of worshippers decided to build a church. When the money was in hand to start, two generous gentlemen, General Mackall and Mr. Arthur Taylor, offered sites for it, both near the fork known as Langley, which took its name from the large Mackall plantation.

The site offered by Gen. Mackall was in the fork of the Turnpike and the road to Fairfax, and was fine, except that it was directly across the road from the tavern, which was a relay station of the old stage coach line to Leesburg, and which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cord Meyers, Jr. As Mr. Bertram G. Foster says in his delightful story of St. John's first fifty years, Gen. Mackall's offer aroused considerable discussion, "some contending that proximity to a barroom, or as one designated it, the 'very gates of Hell', was no place for a church, whereas others as vigorously held that such was an ideal place for it. Whether the question . . . the danger to the weaker brethren ever played any part in the argument . . . is unknown." However, Mr. Taylor's offer was the one accepted.

The church was thus built on a spot between the present Vernon Palmer home and the Mortimer Lebowitz's place, The Beeches. It was named St. John's for Bishop Johns, and it was consecrated in 1877. It was a small, boxlike building to which the Ladies Guild dreamed of adding a "receding chancel", and did, some twenty years later. Shortly after this addition the Church fell on evil days. It was actually closed for a year or so for lack of a minister, and some referred to it as "St. John's in the wilderness."

In 1906 a trolley line was put in from Washington to Great Falls, passing less than two miles from the church, at a community then called Ingleside. The name was changed to McLean in honor of Mr. John R. McLean, a colorful figure in Washington, who was one of the backers of the trolley line which everyone expected would open up the country and bring a host of suburbanites.

It seemed to a majority of the members of St. John's that its usefulness depended upon its being moved to McLean, however much sentiment might urge to the contrary. Accordingly, a piece of land having been acquired within a few hundred feet of the trolley line, the church was mounted on casters and made a "dignified and stately progress" through the fields to its present site. It seemed providential that all the farm land over which it had to pass was at that time in sod.

The move proved a wise one. The minister's duties became so heavy it was no longer possible to share him with the old Falls Church. In 1913 a rectory was completed, and St. John's had its first full-time minister.



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LANGLEY PARISH
Original church building, which was moved across fields
from Langley to McLean.



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LANGLEY PARISH
The new church building completed in 1956.

It was at about this time that a custom peculiar to St. John's arose. In order to assure a quorum at an especially important vestry meeting, one of the members asked the others to dine at his house beforehand. This proved so effective it soon became the rule for the vestrymen in turn to entertain at dinner before the monthly meetings, and so it is today.

Time marched on. A parish hall was built, an organ was installed, oil lamps gave way to electricity, and a vestibule, which did much to cut off the wintry winds and summer dust, was added, as a memorial to Mr. Benjamin F. Mackall.

In 1917 St. John's celebrated its golden anniversary. Its young minister and his bride were the Rev. and Mrs. George Charles Shears. Their daughter Ann, now an attractive young matron, Mrs. John Wagner, is active in the work of the church.

Once more faced by a problem, this time of growth rather than the opposite, St. John's has had to make another fateful decision. Again it will move, to thirteen beautiful acres on the old turnpike, about a mile from its original site. This time it will not move its building, for the dear little church, for which so many have labored so lovingly, will not begin to hold its present congregation at a single service.

If much has changed, one thing remains as it was in Miss Cordelia's day—the responsibilities assumed by the women of the church. The annals of St. Johns are filled with reports of their bazaars and entertainments and undertakings of all kinds, whereby the sexton has been paid, the building repaired, the insurance kept up and the interior properly furnished. Marthas "cumbered about much serving", some might say. We say Marys who have chosen "that good part", which is to give unstintedly, not only of one's prayers, but of one's strength, one's time and one's substance.

Since the original publication of this article, the new church building has been completed and regular services and other church activities are now being held there.

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY REGISTER OF
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

May 31, 1897

The congregation of St. John's Church at Langley, Fairfax County, State of Virginia, having failed to elect a vestry on Easter Monday, the day appointed for the election of vestries by the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. McGill, pastor of said church and parish, under a provision of the church canons duly advertised and appointed May 31st, 1897 at 8 p.m. in the church edifice at Langley, as the time and place for electing said vestry.

On the above day and hour specified the congregation assembled in the said church and, after Dr. McGill had explained the qualifications of electors and vestrymen, proceeded to elect by ballot, and the following gentlemen were declared elected, viz; Mr. D. S. Mackall, Mr. James L. Reid and Mr. Arthur Taylor.

Thereupon Dr. McGill, Chairman ex-officio of the vestry, called a meeting of said body and they proceeded to elect Mr. W. S. Shafer Treasurer, Mr. Arthur Taylor Church Warden and B. F. Mackall Registrar.

On motion of Mr. D. S. Mackall an adjourned meeting of the vestry was arranged for at the residence of Mr. James L. Reid on the following Friday.

The registrar was requested to purchase a book for record of the minutes of the vestry and other matters.

B. F. Mackall, Reg.

Sept. 1st, 1897

The Vestry met at the home of Mr. Jas. L. Reid in accordance with a call by the Rector, Dr. McGill.

Present, Mr. Reid, Mr. Mackall and Mr. Taylor of the Vestry and the Registrar.

In the absence of Dr. McGill, Mr. Taylor was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

It was then moved and seconded that the bids for the improvement of the church edifice viz; the receding chancel and sealing the rear end of the church, be opened and tabulated.

The first bid was from Elliott and Jeffries and was

as follows:

Mr. D. S. Mackall

Aug. 26, 1897

We have figured from the plans for said work on said church very carefully and will do the job that can be inspected by any inspector. We will do said work for the sum of \$97.00, ninety seven, the lumber, all the mill work to be furnished, this means the wood work alone.

Yours,

W. H. Elliott,
J. W. Jefferies

The second was from Frank Cockrill and was as follows:

Langley, Aug. 30, 1897

To the building Committee

I agree to do all work according to plans on Episcopal Church for the sum of \$59.

Frank Cockrill.

The third bid was from G. S. Easton and was as follows:

Mr. Taylor

Aug. 30, 1897

Dear Sir:

I will do the work on the Episcopal Church according to plans and in a workman like manner for the sum of Forty Eight \$48.

Yours resply,

G. S. Easton.

After the above bids had been read and compared, it was found that Mr. G. S. Easton was the lowest bidder. Thereupon on motion of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Easton's bid of \$48 for said work was accepted and Mr. Taylor was requested to notify him of the action of the Vestry. It was further resolved that Mr. D. S. Mackall be requested to draw up and prepare a contract and specifications for said work and after submitting the same to the members of the Vestry for their approval, have Mr. Easton sign said contract, and should he through any misunderstanding as to his bid or the plans of the proposed work, decline to sign the said contract, the work should be let at once to the next lowest bidder without further advertising, provided the said next lowest bidder is willing to take the work at his bid above recorded and sign the contract and specifications as approved by the vestry.

It was further decided that Mr. Jeffries' bid of \$5 and a helper for putting up the necessary stone work was excessive and be not accepted, and that Mr. D. S. Mackall and Mr. Taylor or either of the two be authorized to try and get the said foundation built at a lower cost and to let the same to the best advantage without further consulting the vestry.

It was then moved and seconded and unanimously car-

ried that the plans of the receding chancel and other proposed improvements, as drawn by Mr. Mullitt and Mr. Mackall meet with the approval of the vestry, excepting such minor details, as the location of the windows and the width of each which would depend upon the permanent framing of the inside building.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Reid were appointed a building committee to give a general supervision of the proposed improvements until the said funds are exhausted and the improvements completed.

B. F. Mackall, Registrar.

June 8, 1898

According to the resolutions of the vestry at the meeting of June 1st, the Registrar wrote to Mr. Shafer and instructed him to pay Dr. McGill's salary on a basis of \$150 per year for the church years 1897 and 1898 also enclosing him \$17.50 from the ladies of the former Guild for their work.

B. F. Mackall, Reg.

Nov. 7, 1893

The vestry met at the home of Mr. D. S. Mackall at 7 p.m. Present; Mr. Reid, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Mackall of the vestry and the Registrar.

Mr. Reid took the chair, and thereupon Mr. Taylor offered the resignation of the Treasurer, Mr. Shafer, on account of his moving away from the parish, and presented therewith his accounts, etc., up to date. The same being examined by the vestry and found correct, it was moved and seconded that they be accepted and the vestry tender to Mr. Shafer their thanks for his services and their regrets at his severance with the parish.

The balance on hand according to the books was \$17.91 of which \$10.26 belonged to the special fund of the Guild and the balance, \$7.65 to the general church fund.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, Mr. D. S. Mackall was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Wm. Shafer, resigned.

It was then resolved that the Treasurer write to Mr. Sherman and endeavor to have the insurance increased on the building and furniture in an amount not to exceed \$500.

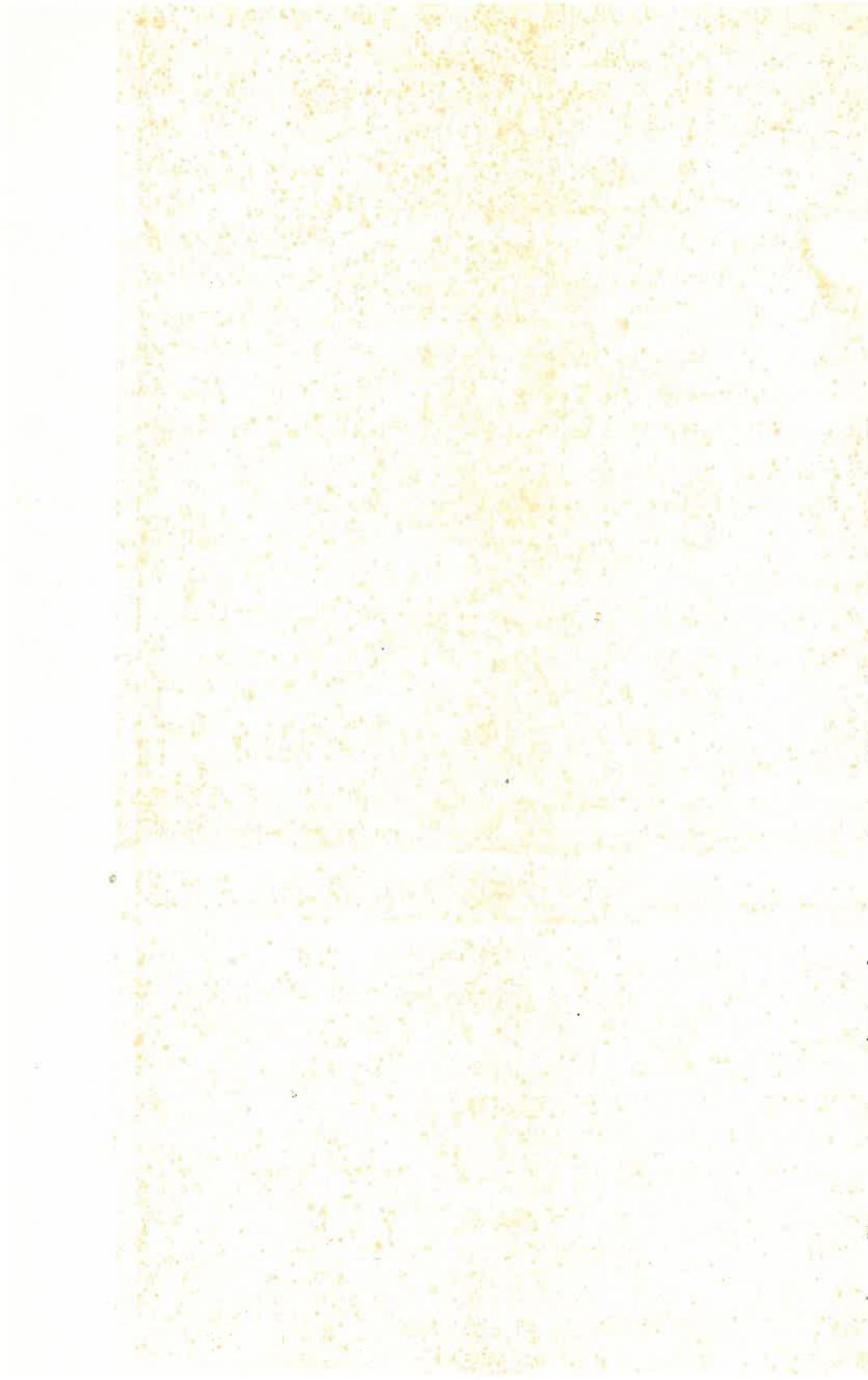
After discussing the ways and means to meet the current expenses of the coming year, the vestry adjourned sine die.

B. F. Mackall, Registrar.



RECTORY OF TRURO EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This building is in danger of being lost in its present setting.
(Mrs. John W. Brookfield (left) and Mrs. Richard McAllister
Smith, members of the Society in foreground).



Stonewall Jackson's Way

(These verses were found, stained with blood, on the breast of a dead soldier of the old Stonewall Brigade, after one of Jackson's battles in the Shenandoah Valley.)

Come men, stack arms! Pile on the rails—
Stir up the camp fire bright,
No matter if the canteen fails,
We'll make a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah crawls along,
Here burly Blue Ridge echoes strong,
To swell the brigade's rousing song,
Of "Stonewall Jackson's way."

We see him now,—the old slouched hat,
Cocked o'er his eye askew—
The shrewd, dry smile—the speech so pat,
So calm, so blunt, so true.
The "Blue Light Elder" knows 'em well;
Says he, "that's Banks, he's fond of shell,
Lord save his soul! we'll give him—" well
That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

Silence! ground arms! kneel all! caps off!
Old Blue Light's going to pray;
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff!
Attention! its his way!
Appealing from his native sod
"Hear us, Almighty God!
Lay bare thine arm, stretch forth thy rod,
Amen!" That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

He's in the saddle now! Fall in!
Steady! The whole brigade!
Hill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?

Quick step! we're with him before dawn!
That's Stonewall Jackson's way!

The sun's bright lances rout the mists
Of morning—and, by George!
Here's Longstreet, struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorge!
Pope and his Yankees, whipped before,
"Bayonets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar,
"Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashby's score,
In Stonewall Jackson's way."

Ah! maiden, wait and watch, and yearn,
For news of Stonewall's band!
Ah! widow, read with eyes that burn,
That ring upon thy hand!
Ah! wife, sew on, pray on, hope on!
Thy life shall not be all forlorn;
The foe had better ne'er been born,
That gets in Stonewall's way.

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Davis, Courtland H.	Hirst, Mason L.
Davis, Mrs. Katherine Garner	Hirst, Omer Lee
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Domeratsky, Louis	Howrey, Mrs. Edward F.

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 Kincheloe, Mrs. Paul
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 Landon, S. Gail, Jr.
 Landon, Mrs. S. Gail, Jr.
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 Lawrence, Mrs. David
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 Leigh, Mrs. Lewis
 Love, Col. James M.
 Luebben, G. E.
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 Livingston, Mrs. William S.
 Lohnes, Mrs. Horace L.
 Lory, Hillis
 Lory, Mrs. Hillis
 Loughborough, R. M.
 Lynch, Edwin
 Mackall, Henry
 Mackall, John C.
 Mackall, Mrs. John C.
 Macomber, Walter
 Macomber, Mrs. Walter
 Mahoney, Claude A.
 Mahoney, Mrs. Claude A.
 Marshall, Mr. Rowland S.
 Mathy, Mrs. J. J.
 Maynard, Allegra, Miss
 Millan, Mrs. W. W.
 Millan, Miss Lillian W.
 Mitchell, Helene
 Mitchell, Laurence M.

Montague, Gen. R. Latane
 Montgomery, H. F.
 Montgomery, Mrs. H. F.
 Montgomery, Edmund
 Montgomery, Mrs. Edmund
 Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth C.
 Moss, Robert
 Moss, Mrs. Robert
 McDonald, Col. John W.
 McKnight, Henry T.
 McCandlish, Mrs. Fairfax S., Sr.
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 Nelms, Mrs. Henning
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 Neviasser, Mrs. Daniel H.
 Northrup, Frederick
 Northrup, Mrs. Frederick
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 Offley, Mrs. Edward
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 Oliver, Mrs. Walter T., Jr.
 Orme, Albert M.
 Othman, Frederick C.
 Park, Lee I.
 Parry, Mrs. Edmund
 Pickett, Charles
 Pickett, Mrs. Charles
 Pickett, The Rev. Charles
 Poser, Mrs. Katherine Barrett
 Preston, Miss Carol
 Rasmussen, Col. E. L.
 Ratcliffe, R. Jackson
 Ritchie, Mrs. Abner
 Robinson, Clarence
 Roosevelt, Mrs. Kermit
 Rouse, Randolph D.
 Rouse, Mrs. Randolph D.
 Rust, John W.
 Scattergood, Miss Margaret
 Shands, Richard
 Shands, Mrs. Richard
 Sharpe, Mrs. Pearl W.
 Simpson, Lester C.
 Sinclair, Arthur W., Judge
 Sinclair, Mrs. Arthur W.
 Smith, J. W. Rixey
 Smith, Richard Mc.
 Smith, Mrs. Richard Mc.

Smith, Lisle
Smith, Mrs. Lisle
Smith, Kathleen R.
Snyder, Mrs. Arthur A.
Solberg, Mrs. T. A.
Somerville, James William
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Stewart, Elizabeth Tabb
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Wilson, Mrs. Richard C.
Wing, Mrs. David L.
Woolley, Robert W.
Woolley, Marguerite T.
Young, Lehman H.
Young, N. Peyton
Young, Mrs. N. Peyton

